CRIPPLING THE DEFENCES.

A NIGGARDLY SUM TO BE DOLED OUT FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

THE ESTIMATES CUT DOWN BY NEARLY 75 PER CENT-AN ARSURD BILL PREPARED BY "STATESMEN" FROM THE INTERIOR

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 6 .- If there is any need whatever for a system of National land defences for the seacoast and seaboard cities of the United States, the so-called Fortifications bill which was reported to the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, is about as bad a parody as was ever framed and offered to a legislative body. If no such system of National defence is needed, an appropriation so meagre even as that proposed is unjustifiable and indefensible, at least in the present condition of the National finances. The bill seems to be the product of that narrow provincialism which often appears to control the ideas and acts of "statesmen" from a certain part of the country. The chairman of the sub-committee which prepared it is Mr. Livingston, who represents the Atlanta district of Georgia, and his Democratic colleagues are Mr. Breckinridge, who represents the Lexington district of Kentucky, and Mr. Washington, who represents the Nashville district of Tennessee-all remote from the seaboard, upon which are a score or more of rich and populous cities, most of them in a virtually defenceless condition. The three "statesmen" mentioned compose the majority of the sub-committee which framed the bill.

The total amount recommended by the bill is only \$1,879,057, which is \$5,478,646 less than the estimates and \$547,946 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. If the bill should pass in its present form the total appropriations for fortifications and their armament by the LIIId Congress would amount to \$4,306 .-061, as compared with \$4,944,331 by the LIId Congress, \$8,007.738 by the List Congress and \$5,205,-594 by the Lth Congress. For the preservation and repair of fortifications the appropriation recommended is only \$35,000-\$10,000 less than that for the current year and \$35,000 less than the estimates. This will allow less than \$600 for the care, preservation and repair of each work for which no special appropriation is made; and, as General Casey clearly showed in his annual report, will be utterly inadequate. For the purchase and manufacture of carriages for mounting steel breech-loading seacoast guns of eight. ten and twelve inch calibre, an appropriation of only \$100,000 is recommended on estimates amounting to \$1,321,555. The absurdity of so small an appropriation for this purpose will be clearly understood from the following extract from the report of the Chief of Army Engineers for the current year. He says:

The completion of emplacements for seventeen ten-inch and eight-inch guns to be mounted on den-inch and eight-inch guns to be mounted on disappearing carriages is delayed by want of carriages on which to mount the guns, and that of seven emplacements for twelve-inch and teninch guns is likely to be delayed for the same reason this fiscal year. It is hoped and urged that appropriations may be made for the manufacture of the disappearing carriage which has been invented by the Ordnance Department, and has proved itself from the very first equal to all the requirements which such a carriage must fulfil. Guns on hand and emplacements awaiting their platforms, but delayed by reason of lack of carriages, are certainly strong grounds for appropriations for these carriages."

The bill carries \$500,000 (one-half of the estimate) for construction of emplacements, gun and mortar platforms and mounting of guns and mortars; so that the building of incomplete emplacements is to continue, and the work of building gun carriages is to lag, while the guns themselves, which are, after all, a rather necessary part of any system of land defences, and which have been completed, must remain as useless, on account of want of carriages upon which to mount them, as though they did not exist.

The Government has appropriated large sums for a system of submarine defence, and twenty-six mining casements and galleries have been begun, of which twenty are ready for occupation, but the outfit of mines, cables and other necessary paraphernalia has not been provided. For this purpose an estimate for the appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The committee has recommended only \$40,000—a sum which is wholly indisappearing carriages is delayed by want of

this purpose an estimate for the appropriation of \$190,000 was made. The committee has recommended only \$40,000—a sum which is wholly inadequate to equip for use the casemates and galleries that are ready for occupation, and which will remain useless until they shall have been properly equipped. It is not necessary to point out other details to show that the bill is such a one as ought not to be enacted into law without wasterial amendment. naterial amendment.

TO PREVENT MORE BOND ISSUES. A BILL REVOKING THE SECRETARY'S POWER INTRODUCED-GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

Washington, Dec. 6. General Hooker, of Mississippl, introduced in the House yesterday a bill repealing section 3 of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments. This is the act under which the late bond issues have been made, and the object of the bill is to revoke this power. Every indication points to a vigorous attack in the House of Representatives from the South and the West upon the recent bond sales of the Treasury

Gold withdrawals from the Treasury the last few days have assumed considerable proportions, and cations point to a further continuance. Yester day at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston \$1,500,-000 in gold was withdrawn. United States notes being presented for redemption in gold. The rate of exchange, too, and the scarcity of commercial paper, look as if gold exports will be made this week or next, further depleting the gold reserve, which, by the Treasury figures, stands to-day at \$111,009,000. To be added to this is about \$2,250,000 yet to be paid in on account of the recent bond issue, but the gold taken out in exchange for United States notes is still to be subtracted. It now appears certain that the gold reserve will not exceed \$112,000,000, instead of \$116,009,000, and if gold exports begin in any considerable volume, it will not take long, with the drain upon it by withdrawais for United States notes and export purposes, to reduce it below the \$100,000,000 mark. Most of this gold is being taken out by brokers, and Treasury officials do not conceal their vexation over the possible depletion of the gold reserve immediately after having replenished it by a bond issue. Since the bonds were paid for by the Stewart syndicate, about \$4,500,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury, and just prior to the issue about \$5,000,000, making a loss, so far, of about \$5,000,000. paper, look as if gold exports will be made this

NO PARTISAN DECISIONS NEXT YEAR. ALL CONTESTS FOR HOUSE SEATS WILL BE DE-CIDED ON THEIR MERITS.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The Republican Congressional Committee has sent out a significant letter in regard to contested seats in the next Congress. There are upward of thirty districts wherein defeated Republicans have indicated their intention of filing contests. The committee has addressed to each of these contestants a statement informing him that he must not place any reliance on the large Republican majority in the next Congress, but must rest his prospects for success on the merits of the claims he advances. Probable contestants were advised not to file their papers unless they were able to reinforce them with testimony of the most unimpeachable character.

THE CABLE TO TOUCH HAWAII.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Mr. Hastings, of the Hawaitan Legation, was at the Capitol for a short time to-day in conversation with Senator Morgan. Mr. Hastings's information is to the effect that the English are making progress with their project of laying a cable from British Columbia to their cololess touch the Sandwich Islands. The people there would greatly prefer that the cable should be conected with the United States, as that is where the greatest interest lies, but there being no evidence of any intention on the part of this country or any of its people to engage in that enterprise, the English line will be used. Of course, no exclusive right to land the cable on Hawaiian soil will be granted.

BARGAINS

IN CARPETS AND RUGS AT COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW STORE, 104 West 14th St. CARPETS. FREE WOOL AND LOW COST.

THE SUGAR TRUST IN COURT.

A DECISION IN ITS CASE EXPECTED SOON. LITTLE PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE AGAINST

THE MONOPOLY - THE GOVERN-MENT'S ARCUMENT.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 6.—The opinion of the Supreme Court on the Sherman Anti-Trust law is expected any Monday nowadays, and is awaited with great interest. The bill in the pending case was filed in the Circuit Court for Eastern Pennsylvania in May. 1892, with E. C. Knight & Co., sugar refiners, o Philadelphia, as defendants, to dissolve the Sugar Trust; or, in other words, for an injunction to prevent that firm from continuing its arrangement with the American Sugar Refinery Company, as the trust is legally known, which arrangement was alleged to be in violation of the Act of July 2, 1890, "to protect trade and commerce against undue restraint

and monopolies.' bill was dismissed. The Court held that no Federal question had been made out upon the proof; that, although it was shown that the trust controlled 98 per cent of the sugar refineries in the country, it did not and could not constitute a mo nopoly, for there was nothing to prevent other peo ple or corporations from going into the business if they chose to do so, and, second, that there was no evidence to show restraint in interstate commerce, as the trust had never refused to sell sugar to any one who desired to buy and had charged the price to everybody. It was held also that the public had suffered no injury from the trust, as the sugar furnished from its refineries was perfectly

The decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals last March, and by mutual consent was carried at once to the Supreme Court of the United States and advanced on the docket so that it could be argued at the opening of the present term. The Government was represented by Attorney-General Olney, Sollettor-General Maxwell and ex-Solicitor General Phillips. They argued that it was not necessary for the Government to show a direct violation of the statutes; that it was sufficient to show the existence of a monopoly which threatened the was to prevent as well as to punish. They held that, although its monopoly might be destroyed by the establishment of other refineries, the American Sugar Refining Company does actually con-trol the manufacture and sale of one of the necessaries of life and an important article of interstate commerce, and has the power at any moment to

ries of life and an important article of interstate commerce, and has the power at any moment to deprive the public of its supply or subject it to extertionate prices.

The record in the case shows that the Sugar Trust was organized in January, 1891, with a capital of \$50,000,000, and by March 4, 1892, had obtained control of all the refineries in the United States. At that date its capital stock had been increased to \$33,500,000, upon which in 1892 the act carninas were \$8,615,667. The product of sugar for the year was over 2,000,000,000 pounds, and the price, which in 1891 was \$4.26 a hundred, was increased in 1892 to \$4.70, which signified a profit of \$12,90,000. The total amount of sugar consumed in the United States that year is estimated to have been 1,500,000 tons, of which \$20,000 tons was imported or produced by the beet-root sugar or sorghum fastories in the West and South. The essence of the monopoly, therefore, according to the argument of the Attorney-General, is the power which exists in the Trust to control the production and the price of one of the great necessaries of life which can only reach the larger proportion of the population through interstate commerce. The Government asked the Supreme Court to reverse and set aside the decree of the lower court and grant an injunction compelling the American Sugar Refinery Company to wind up its affairs and relinquish its that article.

Company to wind up its affairs and relinquish its despotism over the manufacture of and commerce in that article.

There is not much confidence among the members of the bar here that the judgment of the Supreme Court will be favorable to the Government. It is the general opinion that the lower court will be sustained; but even if it were reversed, the best lawyers say, it is difficult to see how the monopoly can be destroyed unless the Government can induce other capitalists to establish sugar refineries. As was shown in court, the Havemeyer Company now owns all existing factories, and while the Court has power under the Sherman Anti-Trust law to fine its officers \$5.000 and send them to jail for one year, it cannot compet them to sel or close their establishments.

AN OPPORTUNITY WILL BE PRESENTED WHEN THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL COMES UP.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Statements were circulated make a strong fight against the Urgent Deficiency bill, making provision for the income tax. The sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee, to Deficiency bill, which includes the appropriation for the income tax, will meet to-morrow. Republican members of this sub-committee are Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. Both of them to-day disclaimed any purpose o antagonizing the appropriation, either in con or on the floor of the House. They expressed substantially the same sentiments, namely, that they were opposed to starving legislation; that the tax was the law of the land, placed there by the representatives of the people; that it ought for that reason be carried into effect, and that if the people desired its repeal the remedy lay in their hands. Both asserted that so far as they knew there was no concerted effort to defeat the appropriation, although they could not tell what in-dividual members might do when it came before the

Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, other Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, stated frankly that he would oppose the appropriation by his vote and voice. He could what other Republicans might do, but he regarded it as probable that every member of the regarded it as probable that every memoer of the House, Republican and Democrat, who opposed the tax on principle, would again voice his antagonism to it when the opportunity presented itself. The estimates submitted by the Treasury Department for the expense of collecting the tax for the remainder of the present year are \$245,000, of which \$18,000 is for special agents and \$15,000 for additional clerical force at Washington. The estimates for the fiscal year 1896 are \$450,000.

MR. BARTHOLDT'S MAJORITY TOO BIG. HALF OF IT, PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED, WOULD HAVE BEATEN THE FIVE DEMOCRATS

ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN MISSOURI. Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-Representative Bartholdt, of Missourl, is a happy man these days, and yet there seems to be a fly in the amber even for him. He was re-elected by a majority of many thousands, and nine other Republican Representatives were also elected in the State. In this Con gress Mr. Bartholdt, since Mr. Joy was unseated by the Democratic majority in violation of law, equity and political decency at the last session, is the only Republican member from Missouri. When he met and greeted a Tribune correspondent to-day Mr. Bartholdt drew from his pocket and proudly exhibited a paper which bore the great seal of the State of Missouri, and the signature of the proper official. "This is Joy's certificate of election as a Representative in the LIVth Congress," he said, "I wish I could find some excuse to exhibit it in the House before the men who voted to deprive him of his seat in this Congress and gave it to a man who was not elected by the voters of the district. Joy's majority this time was about 2,000, and I do not think his title will be contested. There is another thing I wish," continued Mr. Bartholdt, "and it is that about one-half of my majority could have been properly distributed among the five Missouri districts that returned Democrats. If that could have been done we would have fifteen Republicans from that State in the LIVth Congress instead of ten. By the way, I wonder if Senators Cockrell and Vest ever feel the least twinge of chagrin or unhappiness when they remember that they now represent a Re-

"Is there any prospect that the persons guilty "Is there any prospect that the persons guilty of registration frauds in St. Louis will be prosecuted and punished?" asked the correspondent.

"Oh, yes; I think that a dozen or more will be sent to the penitentiary. It is asserted and said to be susceptible of proof that about 6,000 names of lawful voters who are Republicans were dropped from the registration lists and thus disfranchised, and the names of about 6,000 Democrats who were not entitled to vote were added to the lists and allowed to vote. The decent, law-abiding citizens of St. Louis, regardless of party, believe that the time has come to put an end to such practices and to make an example of the ringleaders in the gross frauds that were perpetrated this year."

THE SENATE TWO HOURS IN SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The Senate spent two hours session to-day, transacted some business of minor importance and adjourned until Monday. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) made an effort at the close of the proceedings to call up his closure resolution for action, but he was cut off by a motion to pro-ceed to the consideration of executive business. He will probably be more successful on Monday when Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the Committee on Rules, is expected to be pres-

in the presentation of an argument in favor of making Senators elective by the people of each state, instead of by the Legislatures.
Four bills were passed: To exempt from the payment of duties articles of foreign exhibitors at the

See Here, Mr. Goff!

The Drug Man who says that any other remedy for a Cough or Cold is "JUST AS GOOD" as

RIKER'S EXPEGIORANT

ought to be hauled up before the Lexow Commit-He's a BRIBE TAKER! Look out for him! Only 60 cts. a big bottle, and your money back-HF IT FAILS.

Of your Druggist, or at

RIKER'S,

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

Portland (Oregon) Universal Exposition; extending the time for the beginning and completion of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New-Orieans; to reimburse the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., for injuries done by United States troops during the war (\$1,480, and appropriating \$20,000 for the dedication of the Chick-amauga and Chattanooga National Park on the two battlefields on September 19 and 29, 1895.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

MR. GEISSENHAINER FAVORING MORE WAR-SHIPS-ACCIDENT ON THE POSTOFFICE BUILD-

ING-THE PACIFIC RAILWAY'S DEBT. Washington, Dec. 6.—The new treaty with Japan, egotiated by Secretary Gresham, was sent to the ate this afternoon by the President. It was empanied by a long letter from the Secretary of te showing the importance of the convention urging its ratification by the Senate.

Representative Geissenhalner, of New-Jersey, will be the new chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, expressed himself to-day as being ions for a material increase in fighting ships and "upon the available funds in the Treasury. upport an appropriation for several battle-ships we shall appropriate in our bill this session will not be needed for a year subsequently, and there is a more liberal feeling in support of arm of the service. The battle-ship at the a's Fair did much to concate the people in direction. It was a splendid object lesson. It a revelation to the visitors from the interior, is gave them for the first time in their lives intelligent understanding of what a fighting

will probably add to the growing list of fatalities at the Washington Postoffice Building, now in course of construction. William Fielding, a Russian fronworker, thirty-two years old, is to-day's victim. He fell from the third floor to the ground, fracturing his skull, breaking a leg and sustaming other severe injuries. The doctors at the Emergency Hospital say he is not likely to recover. Fleiding has a wife and several small children.

n, whose officers and several clerks were arrested in Pitisburg recently and held for trial on charges

The members of the Dockery Commission, created at the last session of Congress, who have for some

mittee this morning the chairman, Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, was instructed to present to House a resolution asking the Committee on Rules eration of the committee's bill reported at the last ession, which provides for an adjustment of the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the Government. The bill requires the Union and Central Pacific companies to extinguish their first mortigages from the moneys in the sinking fund and from their private jurses and extends the indebtedness to the Government for fifty years, the companies to ray interest at 3 are cent annually companies to pay interest at 3 per cent annually, the Government to foreclose its indebtedness in case of failure on the part of the company promptly to meet its obligations.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to the resolution of July 24, offered by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the papers concerning the arrest in 1885 of Victor H. MacCord by the authorities of Peru. MacCord was at that time the Consular Agent of this Government at Arequipa. His arrest at a time when there was an insurrection in Peru grew out of certain newspaper publications, of which MacCord was said to be the author. The papers give a full history of the case.

House to-day a bill which makes it unlawful for any common carrier to hauf any car not equipped with automatic couplings or any passenger coach not fitted with such couplings or any locomotive which has no driving wheel brakes.

Representative W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, has introduced a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution, making the President of the United States ineligible to re-election.

Postmaster-General Bissell has issued the following order, applying to issues of second-class publications which differ in certain respects from the ordinary issues:

ordinary issues;
It is hereby ordered that whenever the general character and manner of issue of a periodical publication is characted in the interest of the publisher or of an advertiser or other person, by the addition of unusual quantities of advertisements, or of matter different from that usually appearing in the publication, or calculated to give special prominence to some particular business or businesses, or otherwise—especially where large numbers of copies are circulated by or in the interest of particular persons, or where there is to be an excessive number of alleged sample copies mailed, or where the issue is to be sold at a special and different price than that charged for the customary issues—the second-class rates of postage will be denied that issue; and if there be repeated instances of such irregularities, the publication will be excluded from the mails as second-class matter.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 p. m. on Thursday, January 3, for the purchase of an experimental sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, Kan. The factory is built on a scale to work from twenty to twenty-four tons of cane a day. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

FOUND AFTER LONG SEARCH. A CONGRESSMAN WHO APPROVES CARLISLE'S BANKING SCHEME DISCOVERED.

Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-The diligent search of a Tribune correspondent for a Congressman who is unqualifiedly in favor of the Administration's banking scheme was to-day rewarded. He is General Catchings, of Mississippi, one of the few Southern men in Congress firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In conversation to-day General Catchings said that he regarded the plan as an admirable one-safe and conservative, and one that would give to the country a currency stable and sufficient as well as elastic enough to provide for any emergency. One feature which strongly commended the scheme to his judgment was the virtual retirement of the greenback circulation. This, in his opinion, ought never to have been is sued. General Catchings insisted that, so far from weakening or destroying the National banking system, the plan, if adopted and carried out, would strengthen and perpetuate that system, because ters. The circulating notes of the National banks under the new plan, he argued, would be more desirable and would be generally preferred by the people to notes issued by State banks under the same plan. He scouted the idea that any National bank would surrender its charter in order to obtain a State charter.

and Currency, is preparing for an exhaustive investi-

has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it, and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

gation of the Administration's plan. He has already gation of the Administration's plan. Regive notice that he will require two official stenographers to report the hearings which he proposes to grant to persons who are interested in the subject and who desire to be 1-pard. It was intimated to-day that Secretary Carlisle would be invited to appear before the committee on Monday to explain his plan more in detail than he has done in his annual report, and a'so to offer such suggestions as he may desire in support of it. Chairman Springer is in favor of many hearings. His committee held a number of sessions for that purpose between September 28, 1896, and July 3, 1894, and the reports of them fill a printed volume of about five hundred and fifty pager, so that he has a broad foundation already prepared for the hearings of this session. Among those who appeared last summer were ex-Treasurer Jordan and ex-Controller Trenholm, of New-York, who advocated the passage of Representative Coomba's hill to provide for the appointment of a Currency Commission. Besides some thirty members of the House, who advocated various propositions. Thomas G. Shearman and Roderick H. Smith, of New-York, and W. T. Grant, of Louisville, Ky., were also heard.

The so-called Carlisle scheme had not been broached at the time those hearings were in progress, although some of its chief features were presented and vigorously advocated by Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the committee. given notice that he will require two official stenog-

A POSTMASTER FOR ALBANY. THE NAME OF FRANCIS H. WOODS AT LAST SENT

TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-A long and intersting factional contest over the Albany postmaster ship was ended to-day by the nomination of Francis H. Woods, whose appointment has been "held up" for nearly a year because of Senator Hill's supposed determination to secure its rejection when sent to the Senate. Mr. Woods is a close political friend of Representative Charles Tracey, of the Albany District, and his "Cuckoo" affiliations, though giv-ing a safe grip on the nomination to him, were considered ofious enough in the eyes of the renior New-York Senator to blast for a year past all possible hope of confirmation, Though Mr. Tracey was constant, in season and out of season, in clamoring for the issue of a postmaster's com-mission to Mr. Woods, the President, taught by other painful experiences with the sharp edge of "Senatorial courtesy," prudently refrained from

risking the nomination. Mr. Hill's candidacy for Governor this fall, how ever, unexpectedly opened the way for Mr. Woods's long-hoped-for advancement. Though President Cleveland failed to express any interest in Senator Hill's canvass for the Governorship, Mr. Woods and other minor "Cuckoos" were wiser in their day and generation. The aspirant for the Albany tmastership jumped at the chance to placate the thief enemy in the path of his promotion, and took off his coat, metaphorically if not actually, to work in Mr. Hill's interest. Whether his frantic work in Mr. Hill's interest. Whether his transic efforts were of any particular benefit or not will never be known, for Albany County, where his chief work for the Democratic nominee was done to the first time in many years. The frenzied devotion of Mr. Woods did not escape Senator Hill's attention, however, and it is understood that a few days ago he dropped a hint to the effect that Mr. Woods's long-delayed nomination would be allowed to run the gantlet of Senatorial inspection without objection on his part. Mr. Murphy has also kindly agreed to offer no opposition to the confirmation of the new postmaster, and he even went so far as to say to fer no opposition to the confirmation of the new ostmaster, and he even went so far as to say to ay in Mr. Hill's absence that Mr. Woods was "a ood, square fellow," whose nomination would rove entirely satisfactory. The landside of list booth seems therefore to have done at least one ew York Democrat some practical good.

RAILROAD POOLING DISCUSSED. JUDGE DANIELS ARGUES AGAINST THE PROPOSED BILL AND MR. REED IN ITS PAYOR.

Washington, Dec. 6.-Speaker Crisp to-day aunounced a number of committee removals and as signments made necessary by the changes which have occurred in the membership of the House. The Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) to the Committee on Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.), appointed Minister to Russia; Mr. Sibiey Dem., Penn.) to the Committee on Appropriations. in place of Mr. Compton (Dem., Md.), appointed Naval Officer at Baltimore; Mr. Bicks (Rep., Penn.) to Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. Tracey (Dem.,

Y.) to Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
The pension and fortifications appropriation bills for the year ending June 30, 1836, were reported to the House with the notification that the former called up next Wednesday and the latter The debate on the bill to so amend the interstate

Commerce law as to permit of pooling by the railoads was resumed and occupied the attention of he House until 5 o'clock. Messrs. Cooper (Dem. Pla.) and Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) spoke against th bill, and Mr. Gresham (Dem., Texas), Mr. Mors (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) for it. Mr. Daniels opposed the bill as tending to enable the railroad companies to manage their properties to the detriment of the interests of the public. There was to be allowed with respect to this law, he said, it

After a colloquy in which Messes, Daniels, Morse, Reed, Sickles and Bryan took part, Mr. Reed spoke in part as follows:

Acter a colloquy in which Messrs, Daniels, Morse, Reed, Sickles and Bryan took part, Mr. Reed spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I did not purpose when I rose to discuss this bill. I was attracted by the remarks of the gentleman from New-York, and it seemed to me that he was neglecting some of the foundation principles upon which business has to be done; that he was neglecting one of the fundamental conditions of public affairs. It ought to be the object of legislation to benefit all the people of the country, and in order to do that there ought to be a full understanding of the ramifications and permeations of business. It is not enough to say that a railroad is a "soulless corporation," and make an end of the matter. The fact is, railroads are owned by human beings who have invested their money in them, and it is of as much advantage to the community to have a good railroad as it is to have a good manufactory or a good street or any other good thing. Therefore, legislation on the subject ought to be conducted in rather a broad way. It ought not simply to say 'low freights are a good thing for the people who use transportation," as if that covered the whole question. Even if you confine the question to the advantage of those who use transportation, it is not sound to say that low freights are the only things to be considered. It is very desirable to have railroads and to have them in good condition, Kalinoads derive their life from what they get for transportation, and if you take away from them their life blood, as it were, you cannot expect them to continue to be institutions which will satisfy the wants of people.

What I want to point out is that there are several things to be looked at, and that this is not merely a question to be disposed of simply by saying: "Let us have lewer freight rates." Another question is the Another way? Then again, there is another little point, not, perhaps, very important, but still worth considering, because all justice is worth considering; that is, the question of sig

GOLDEN_ MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. V., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with pure blood; they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or pepsim—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as Sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely cured by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. K. Henge, of No. 890

Mrs. K. HENKE, of No. 896
North Halited St. Chicago, Ill.,
writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery in
connection with his 'Pleasant
Pellets' I have gained in every
respect, particularly in flesh
and strength. My liver was
dreadfully enlarged and I sufered greatly from dyspepsia.
No physician could give relief.
Now, after two months I am
entirely relieved of my disease.
My appetite is excellent: food
well digested; bowels regular
and sleep much improved."

been famous the world over for its is offered to those who desire a strict beauty, delicacy and faithfulness, but class business suit. of late "process" illustration has largely taken its place. Scribner's Magazine during the coming year will print a series of frontispieces by the masters of the art, each engraver reproducing a

subject especially suited to his skill. Henry Wolf will contribute the first block of the set to the January number-a truly superb piece of work, perhaps the finest bit of woodengraving ever published. A few foreign engravers will also contribute, and a short personal sketch Men's Winter Underwear of the men will be published.

Subscriptions for Scribner's Magazine for 1895 should e sent now, \$2.00 a year, Charles Scribner's Sons, 133-157 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

in this world. Competition, entirely unrestrained and without possibility of agreement between the competing parties, may result, owing to human infirmity, in the destruction of both. Nothing of what I have said points to any idea of so legislating that the people shall be deprived of the benefit of competition, but simply that when the limit which the stockholders will stand has been reached some may be arrived at.

The House then, at a column additional contents and the stockholders are successful to the public rights may be arrived at. The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until to-

LESS MONEY FOR PENSIONERS. THE AMOUNT CUT DOWN \$10,000,000 BELOW LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Pension Appropriation bill, as reported to the House to-day by Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, carries an appropriation of \$141.-581,570, being \$200,000 less than the estimates, and \$10,200,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The reduction is made in two items-in the payment of pensions and in the fees of examining surgeons. For pensions the bill allows \$140,000,000-a reduction of \$10,000,000 from this year's appropriation-and for the surgeons' fees \$80,600, being a reduction of \$200,000 from the amount allowed for the current year.

In the report accompanying the bill is a table showing that in 1879 the number of pensioners was

showing that in 1879 the number of pensioners was 242.725, the annual value of the pensions \$5.492.742, and the disbursements on their account reported by the Treasury \$5.121.482. In 1896 the number of pensioners increased to 299.544, the annual value of pensions to \$10.920.883, and the disbursements by the Treasury to \$141.17.284.

Commissioner Lochren, when before the committee, expressed the opinion that the highwater mark in the payment of pensions had been reached. Many of the pensioners who remain on the rolls, he said, may get increases, so that even if the persion roll should decrease, the amount expended will not decrease in proportion, on account of the increased disabilities allowed for.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS. THE "POPGUN" BILLS AND CLOSURE ABAN-DONED-THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

Washington, Bec. 6.-The Democratic Senatorial effort being to dispose of the question of the proorder of business. There was a fair attendance of

The caucus adjourned without providing for any of the "popgun" bills, it being the general opinion that no measure touching the tariff could pass. Closure has been practically abandoned, and the "Steering Committee" was instructed to make an order which will give consideration to the Bankruptey, Nicaragua Canal, Currency and Arizona and New-Mexico Statehood bilis; also that providing for a Territorial form of government for the Indian Territory and the joint resolution of the House providing for the election of Senators by the people. Mr. Gorman spoke at some length, and was followed by Mr. Morgan, who again brought the Nicaragua Canal bill to the attention of his associates, and made a strong plea for its consideration.

ONCE A SLAVE IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEGRO WOMAN, WHO SAYS SHE WAS BORN IN 1700, FOUND WANDERING IN THE STREETS OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Adeline Burnett, an aged colored woman found wandering through Grand-st., Williams-burg, yesterday by a policeman of the Fifth Precinct. She told the policeman that she had no home and wished to be sent to some charitable institution. The policeman took the woman to the mitted her to the Almshouse. age she said she didn't know for certain, but thought she was born in 1790. She had lived, she said, with her daughter up to the time of her death, and although she had friends in this city, they were unable to car for her. Mrs. Burnett said she had originally been a slave in the family of Judge Pennington and that of his son, both of whom were Governors of New-Jersey. She had lived with these families in Trenton.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Dec. 6 (Special).-The following naval orders have been issued: Chief Engineer W. S. Smith ordered as a member of the Engineering Board at Philadelphia. Chief Engineer W. G. Buh-ler ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard from duty on the board. Chief Engineer A. J. Kierstead is detached from the Portsmouth vard and placed on Board at Philadelphia, Chief Engineer W. G. Buhis detached from the Portsmouth yard and placed on the retired list. Lieutenant J. A. Rodgers ordered to examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers ordered to the lowa Iron Second Lieutenant David G. Spurgin, 21st Infantry,

his regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, New-York, First duty at Madison Barracks, New-York, will relieve Captain Charles B. Thompson, assistant quartermaster, of his present duties under the instructions of the Quartermaster-General. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability to take effect on being relieved from his present duties by First Lieutenant George Palmer, 9th Infantry, is granted to Captain Charles B. Thompson, assistant

quartermaster.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20 Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel John N. Andrews, 25th Infantry; Major Calvin Dewitt, surgeon; Capigin John M. Banjater. Calvin Dewitt, surgeon; Captain John M. Banister, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Henry B. Moon, adjutant, 20th Infantry, recorder. By direction of the President, Captain John Guest,

8th Cavalry, will report to Colonel Hawkins for examination. An Army retiring board is appointed to S. D., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Colonel Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cavalry; Major Almond B. Wells, 8th Cavalry; Captain Lewis W. Crampton, assistant surgeon; Captain Argalus G. Hennisee, 8th Cavalry; Captain Walter W. R. Fisher, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Stephen L. H. Slocum, adjutant 8th Cavalry, recorder. By direction of the President, Captain Edmund Luff, 8th Cavalry, will report to the board for examination.
Ordinary leave of absence for twenty-one days in

extension of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted to Captain John J. months and ten days is granted to First Lieutenant Secretary Herbert to-day informed the Cramps of

the preliminary acceptance of the cruiser Minneapolis, and directed them to deliver her at once to the Government at the League Island Navy Yard, where she will be put into commission next week. This is the lirst vessel of the new Navy completed throughout, ready for active service, before being turned over to the Government. She will not be finally accepted and fully paid for until she has demonstrated the fulfilment of the contract under which she was built by five months' trial under actual conditions of naval duties. Heretofore, on account of the anxiety of the Government to secure the use of vessels as early as possible, the preliminary acceptance has preceded the completion, and the reserved time before final payments have been made was spent in navy yards. Secretary Herbert to-day ordered the payment to the Cramps of \$414,600, carned by the Minneapolis as speed premium. This is one of the largest speed premiums ever paid.

The cruiser Marblehead passed the cause of the

This is one of the interpolation paid.

The cruiser Marblehead passed the capes of the Chesapeake at 9 o'clock this morning, bound for Hampton Roads. She left Port Royal, Jamaica, on November 30.

An important opinion as to the amenability of officers and privates of the Regular Army to the jurisdiction of municipal courts was rendered to-

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day. In response to a request from the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General rendered an opinion to the effect that the expression "laws of the land" in the 59th Article of War includes city ordinances and by-laws, and therefore that a soldier may be arrested, tried and punished by the proper civil authorities for the violation of a city ordinance, and that, if he escape to a military reservation, his surrender may be demanded by the proper civil authorities and should be made by the military of-

attnorties and should be made appointed to the filer in command.

The following cadets have been appointed to the Military Academy at West Point: Grayson V. Heldt, Atlanta, Ga.; James C. Rhea, Strawn, Tex.; Francis W. Cooke, Louisburg, N. C.; Harry R. Light, Lancaster, Ohio; Frank N. Blakemore, Shelbytille, Tenn.; Otis T. Wings, Martin, Tenn., and Fred Van S. Chamberlain, Chicago, Also the following alternates: Robert P. Dunston, Hancock, Mich.; Henry B. Rowe, Carroll, Ohio, and Edward M. Whitaker, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

ALBIN AND SHOWALTER DRAW AGAIN. The sixteenth game of the chess match between Albin and Showalter was contested at the Manhattan Chess Club on Wednesday afternoon and night, and after sixty-one moves honors stood casy-

SIXTEENTH GAME-FRENCH DEFENCE

WHITE. Showalter. 32 R-Q 3 33 H-B 3 22 R-Q3 R-B3
23 R-B3
23 R-B3
23 R-B3
24 R1-K2 R-B5
25 R x B B-Kt
26 R x B B-Kt
27 R x B B-Kt
28 R-B2
29 R-B3
20 R x R
40 Kt-Q4
41 F x P
42 Kt-R6
46 K-Q5
47 Kt-R6
46 Kx P
48 Kt-Q7
48 Kt-Q7
48 Kt-Q7
49 Kt-Q7
49 Kt-Q7
40 K

NOTES BY ALBIN.

(a) Better than Kt-Q 2, as played by Black in the previous French defences in this match.

(b) Necessary in order to prevent the threatening P-(b) Necessary in order to prevent the threatening P-(c) Or x tr P could not be played here, as Kt-Kt seems of the present at any rate.

(d) Forced, of course, P-K kt 4 cannot follow now, for the present at any rate.

(e) On account of 18.... R P x B, B x kt would have been bad, The game probably would then have proceeded as follows: 19, Kt-R 5, R-B 2; 20, Kt-Q 4, K-R 2 with a good game.

(f) Forced in order to prevent the threatening check on K-B 2. It therefore follows that White's 16, K R-K ought to have been substituted by 19, Q R-K.

(g) This move leads to the exchange of queens.

(h) Now the variation 7 Q-Kt 4 as practised by White, seems, so to speak, "bursted."

(i) R-B 6 at once was decidedly better, for Black could capture the R P in reply to 31 R-Q, because if 32 R x Q P, B-K 3, 33 R-Q 4, R-Kt d, winning the Q Kt P.

(ii) Kt-B 6 would have given White more playing chances.

(i) The now ensuing end game was very difficult for both players as far as the striving for a draw was concerned.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS. Cincinnati, Dec. 6.-"The Price Current" sum-

follows:

Portions of the wheat crop area have been relieved by rains. There is considerable drawback yet from drouth in other portions, but the general outlook is not discouraging. The seeded area east of the Rockies is estimated at 5 per cent under a year ago. Wheat marketings continue restricted and will likely remain so. Wheat feeding is moderately lessening, but equalling previous estimates. Corn is moving more freely, but important further gain is not likely. The week's packing of host amounted to 470,000, against 290,000 a year ago.

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